

NEWS FROM DEWEY

Which Greatly Relieves the Anxiety Felt by the Navy Department.

IMPORTANT SUCCESSES OF INSURGENTS

Over the Spanish Troops in Several Engagements—They have Taken 1,800 Men Prisoners, Among them Fifty Officers—Some Fears Expressed as to the Treatment of the Prisoners by the Insurgents, Although Admiral Dewey was Promised that the Rules of Civilized Warfare would be Observed—Another Monitor to be Sent to Manila.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—After a lot of conflicting rumors of naval engagements, the landing of troops and such matters at the navy department, there came at the close of the day one important bit of news embodied in a report from Admiral Dewey, of important successes achieved by the insurgents at Manila.

The navy department at 2 o'clock posted the following bulletin: "Admiral Dewey reports that the insurgents have been actively engaged within the province of Cavite during the past week. They have won several victories, taken prisoners about 1,800 men and fifty officers of the Spanish troops, not native. The arsenal at Cavite has been prepared for occupation by the United States troops upon the arrival of transports. The officials have been more anxious than they cared to betray as to Admiral Dewey's condition. They were not seriously apprehensive of personal danger to the fleet, but the impression was gaining ground that the admiral had not maintained the same measures of success in his operations in Manila bay that he had in the Philippines. Now the report received goes to show that his plans are working out admirably; that he has succeeded in placing upon the insurgents the burden of conducting military operations against the Spaniards, while he himself is lying in enforced idleness awaiting the arrival of troops, and that he has succeeded in preventing the corruption of the insurgent leaders by the Spaniards, which appeared at one time to be threatening.

Anxious About Prisoners.
There is some speculation here by anxious minds as to how the insurgents will treat the prisoners they have taken, who are more numerous, it is said, than all the captures made by the Cuban insurgents since their war began. It was reported by cable, soon after he had secured the co-operation of the insurgent chief, Aguinaldo, that Admiral Dewey would see to it that the insurgents observed the rules of civilized warfare. This caution was made necessary by the terrible tales that had been circulated of the barbarous treatment of prisoners captured by the insurgents. It is sincerely hoped that Aguinaldo will see to it that this agreement is observed in the case of the 1,800 prisoners he now holds, for it is believed in official circles that the nations of the civilized world will hold the United States morally responsible for any great excesses that may be committed in the Philippines as a result of our action there.

The navy department officials declare that Dewey is not responsible for the life keeping and maintenance of these prisoners, which is most fortunate, considering the limited resources of the admiral in the matter of provisions.

Monitors to Aid Dewey.
The navy department gave orders to-day that the double turreted monitor *Monadnock*, now at Mare Island, Cal., should be made ready to sail for Manila within ten days, and the necessary orders were hurriedly telegraphed. The Monterey will not wait for the company of the *Monadnock*, but should be off in the course of a few hours under the command of the *Brutus*. The navy department will immediately procure another monitor to accompany the *Monadnock* on her 6,000 mile voyage. The *Monadnock*, a most powerful double turreted monitor, with twin screws and 1,000 horse-power engines. She is easily able to make 12½ knots an hour. Built on the general lines of the *Ambiprite*, she has better engines and more power than that monitor. She carries four ten-inch guns in two turrets, besides two four-inch rapid fire guns in a casement, and a numerous secondary battery. Her total capacity is 250 tons in bunkers and stores, as much more stowage room can be found on the decks. Consequently the *Monadnock* has the ability to make a longer cruise than the *Monterey* without replenishing her coal supply, yet her capacity is still too small to permit her to make the passage from Honolulu to the Philippines unaided. With these two monitors Admiral Dewey will be fully able to take care of himself even should the much-talked-of *Cadiz* fleet undertake to attack him in Manila harbor.

The monitors at their maximum draught 14½ feet of water, or ten feet less than the Spanish battleship *Pelayo*, and therefore would be able to pick their position in the shallow water where the Spanish fleet could not possibly reach them, and hammer away at the latter to their hearts' content, presuming themselves so small a mark as to render it very difficult for the Spanish gunners to reply effectively. There is no doubt entertained of the *Monadnock's* seaworthiness, for before being constructed at the Mare Island navy yard she made the entire voyage from the Delaware clear across the horn to San Francisco, a voyage longer really than that made by the *Oregon*.

Heroism of Hobson and Powell.
The members of the naval construction corps are still quietly rejoicing over the splendid exploit of Hobson and Powell. The latter, a young cadet, who sat through the long hours in a steam launch under the Spanish fire, waiting for the arrival of Hobson and his crew, is also a member of the construction corps, according to Chief Constructor Hichborn. The youngster was assigned to the force of naval architecture at Annapolis, and, according to the rules, that placed him in the construction corps as much as a Chief Hichborn himself.

That *Cadiz* fleet which was reported to be doing strange things in the West Indies yesterday, is not giving the naval officials any concern. They have learned through the state department that the Spanish ships were at *Cadiz* last Friday, so they could not well have been in the West Indies two days later.

Up to the close of office hours it could not be learned at the war or navy department that any news had reached there to show that the troops had landed in force near Santiago, and the officials, high and low, made no concealment of their incredulity.

Major de Grand Prey, military attaché of the French embassy, left to-night for Tampa, where he will proceed with the troops embarking for Cuba. Prince Lieven, of Russia, a captain of the Russian royal artillery, and recently assigned for special service in connection with the war, and on the war and navy officials to-day, and later left for the south. These are the last of the foreign observers to leave for the scene of action.

It was stated at several of the foreign embassies and legations to-day that there was no warrant for the published reports that the foreign military and naval attaches were making unfavorable reports to their home offices on the American army and navy, particularly the former. It is said these foreign observers know from experience the difficulties attending the equipment of raw levies, and that they give generous recognition to the manner in which 200,000 men have been assembled, armed and equipped. The foreign experts say that more or less confusion is unavoidable in such a gigantic undertaking, and that military science recognizes this confusion as inseparable to the assembling of a large volunteer force.

REPORTED SINKING
Of a Torpedo Boat Destroyer Off Santiago. No Certainty as to the Character of the Vessel.
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On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat *Danforth*, off SANTIAGO, June 5, via Kingston, June 6, 10 a. m.—Whether the American fleet sank a Spanish torpedo boat destroyer on Friday night has not been absolutely confirmed.

At 10 o'clock Friday night the cruiser *New Orleans* discovered what appeared to be a torpedo boat destroyer close to the shore and signalled the flagship that it was evident a night torpedo attack was to be made. Both the *New York* and the *New Orleans* opened fire and their shells burst under the dark object. Finally at thirteen-inch shell from the Massachusetts (not the *Oregon*, as at first reported) was fired and exploded and the searchlights of the vessels were turned on the spot where the supposed destroyer had been sighted, but not a trace of the boat could be found, and it is believed aboard the *New York* that she had been sunk.

The first assumption was that the vessel was the *Terror*, but it is believed now that it was the *Puton* or the *Furor*, as the *Terror* is not understood to have been at Santiago.

Many officers of the fleet believe that a darkened railway train that was moving along the shore was the object of the bombardment instead of a destroyer. No wreckage had been found, no dead bodies have been noticed.

Lieut. Carranza and Senor Dubose were arrested at 4:45 to-day on a capias issued at the instance of Detective Kellert, at the house of the consul general of Spain.

A SILLY REPORT
As to the Destruction of the Baltimore by Internal Explosives.
MADRID, June 6.—5 p. m.—In the chamber of deputies to-day Senor Gerson, the minister of the colonies, replying to inquiries on the subject, said the government had no information tending to confirm the Spanish reports that the United States cruiser *Baltimore* had been blown up by internal explosions at Manila, except the fact that *Lloyds Gazette* had erased the *Baltimore* from its list of American ships.

Deputy Comas asked if a note had been sent to the powers "pointing out the American violations of international law," and he urged the government to include in such a communication the fact that "the Americans had furnished arms to an almost savage race in the Philippine Islands."

Senor Giron replied, declining to say whether a note had or had not been sent.

The minister of finance, Senor Pulgarin, replying to criticisms in the senate to-day on the raising of the new loan, declared that the present situation and the needs of the war necessitates the measure.

RETURNED TO CADIZ.
Admiral Camara's Fleet Returns After Completing Some Manoeuvres.
GIBRALTAR, June 6.—It is reported here to-day that the Spanish fleet commanded by Admiral Camara, has returned to Cadiz after completing the series of manoeuvres which formed the programme of the cruise.

LONDON, June 6.—A special dispatch received in this city to-day, from Vienna says:

"According to private advices from Cadiz, the preparation for active service of the Spanish cruiser *Carlos V*, the battleship *Pelayo* and the auxiliary cruiser *Patriota* and *Rapido*, is proceeding slowly and these vessels are not yet nearly ready to proceed to sea."

HONORS AWAIT HOBSON.
Will be Made a Line Officer with an Opportunity to Rise.
WASHINGTON, June 6.—The promotion in store for Lieut. Hobson, the hero of Santiago, is under consideration by the navy department. Acting Secretary Allen and Commodore Hichborn, chief of the bureau of naval construction, talked it over in a general way to-day, but no conclusions were reached. The department is desirous of knowing what would be most acceptable to Hobson himself, and when this is learned a recommendation will be made to Congress, which that body will doubtless carry into effect without delay.

The present indications are that Hobson will be taken out of the staff and be made a line officer, as that ensures not only an increase of pay, but an opportunity to rise to the more conspicuous line position of admiral.

Representative Hartman, of Montana, has introduced a joint resolution in the house directing the secretary of the navy to have prepared and delivered suitable medals of honor to Lieutenants Hobson and each member of his crew for gallant, heroic and patriotic services rendered to the United States at Santiago harbor on June 3, 1898. It appropriates \$500 for the purpose.

THIRTEENTH CENTURY DEFENSE

Lieutenant Hobson and Comrades Imprisoned in El Morro, in the Direct Line of Fire of the Fleet—An Act of Incarnate Cruelty.

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KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 6.—Admiral Sampson is determined not to allow the Spanish to remove the Merrimac from the spot where she lies. On Saturday it was reported that they were working at the hull and the American fleet formed in line of battle with orders to bombard. It turned out that the Spanish were not so engaged and the fleet withdrew.

Admiral Sampson had given special orders that El Morro, where the heroes of the Merrimac are imprisoned, should be spared in the firing.

Admiral Cervera's polite assurances were accompanied by the statement that Lieutenants Hobson and his men were confined there. This placing the prisoners in the direct line of fire is denounced by the American officers as a thirteenth century defense, an act of incarnate cruelty.

General Castillo, commanding the Cuban forces in the west and north of the province of Santiago, has been concentrating 4,000 Cubans in the vicinity of the city.

TROOPS LANDED
Very Near Santiago, Under the Cover of Sampson's Guns—The Admiral Bombed the Forts for Four Hours.

LONDON, June 7.—A dispatch to the Financial News from Cape Haytien, dated Monday, says: At midnight this morning American troops landed at Agadores, a few miles east of Santiago de Cuba, under cover of Admiral Sampson's guns. The batteries were first silenced after a sharp bombardment.

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PORT AU PRINCE, June 6.—Advices from Santiago de Cuba to-day say that this morning about 7:45 a lively cannonade was heard in the direction of Agadores. It increased in intensity on both sides and toward 8 o'clock became violent. At half past 8 o'clock it was still very furious. No further details have been received but it is believed that the Spanish ships, anchored in the bay of Santiago, held the insurgents in check when the latter were attacking the town. It is said here—but the source of the information is doubtful—that a troop ship debarked troops under the protection of the fire of the American squadron.

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HAVANA, June 6, 7 p. m.—At 8 o'clock this morning twenty-four vessels of the American fleet opened fire upon the forts at the entrance to Santiago harbor and along the coast line. The firing ceased about 11 o'clock. Further details are not yet known here.

A BRIEF RESPITE.

Lieut. Carranza and Senor Du Bose not Yet Expelled From Canada—Detective Enters Big Damage Suit Against Them.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Lieut. Carranza and Senor Du Bose, who are conducting their Spanish operations from Montreal, have succeeded in obtaining a brief respite from expulsion, through the denial by Carranza of the accuracy of certain features of the letter attributed to him. The British authorities acted on the assumption that the translation of the Carranza letter was correct, and that thus there was no doubt that the Spanish officials were using Canada as a base for hostile action against the United States. But since a question is raised as to the accuracy of the translation, no step is likely to be taken toward a forcible expulsion until the translation is established as correct.

The British authorities have been ready from the outset to act on any well established case, but the expulsion of a foreigner is such a serious matter that it is said no step would be proper while the evidence was open to question. The Carranza denial raises a question of veracity which can be readily settled by the production of the original letter. This is not in the possession of the state department, but is understood to be in the hands of the secret service branch of the treasury. When the accuracy of the translation is established the British authorities will act promptly.

MONTREAL, Que., June 6.—Magistrate La Fontaine to-day honorably discharged Detective Kellert from custody on the charge of stealing the now famous letter from Lieut. Carranza. Immediately afterwards Kellert's lawyer took steps to take out a writ for \$25,000 jointly and severally against Senors Du Bose and Carranza for false arrest. A writ will be asked for to prevent them from leaving the country. The money they have in the Bank of Montreal will be garnished and leave will be asked to seize their personal property before judgment so as to have a guarantee on their part for costs.

A SAD BLOW

To Capt. Gridley's Wife—The Probable Disposition of the Body.

ERIE, Pa., June 6.—Late last night the family of Capt. C. V. Gridley, residing here, was notified by the navy department of the death of the husband and father in Japan, as a result of the battle at Manila. The blow came with telling effect, and the members of the family are prostrated with grief.

Capt. Gridley was the non-in-law of Judge J. P. Vincent, of this city, and is the father of three children, two daughters and a son. Mrs. Gridley was in the midst of preparations to go to San Francisco to meet her husband and accompany him across the continent to his home.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—A private dispatch from Mrs. Gridley, widow of the late commander of the Olympia, was brought to the state department to-day by Mr. Harry H. Smith, a friend of the family. She asks that the remains be cremated at Yokohama, if there are facilities there for this disposition. Otherwise she wishes to have the remains embalmed and sent to this country. The department will do everything possible to comply with the desire of Mrs. Gridley.

AMBASSADOR HAY'S PROTEST.

LONDON, June 6.—The United States ambassador, Col. John Hay, called at the foreign office to-day and presented evidence of Spanish officials making Canada the base of operations and protesting against a continuance of this practice. The protest is based on the fact that it would be a breach of neutrality for Great Britain to permit her territory to be used for such hostile purposes.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Beyond the passage of an urgent deficiency bill made necessary by the war, the senate accomplished little to-day. The deficiency measure carries appropriations for the navy and war establishments aggregating \$17,476,000. These appropriations are in addition to the amounts to be carried later by the general deficiency bill. During the greater part of the session the measure providing for the taking of the twelfth and subsequent censuses was under consideration, but no progress was made towards its completion.

After the revenue bill was sent to conference the session of the house to-day was devoted to routine business, chiefly under suspension of the rules, a number of bills being passed. Adjournment was taken pending the disposal of a measure providing a code of criminal law and procedure for Alaska.

INSURGENTS MAKING HEADWAY

Against Spanish at Manila—Have Advanced to Within Four Miles of the City.

A THOUSAND SPANISH PRISONERS BROUGHT IN.

HONG KONG, June 6.—The British gunboat *Swift* which has just arrived from Manila, reports that the insurgents have cut the railways outside the town and advanced to within four miles of the city. A Spanish regiment mutinied and shot its officers. Fighting between the insurgents and the Spanish troops is frequent and the former brought a thousand prisoners to Cavite. The Americans, it is reported at Manila, assist the insurgents with boats and machine guns.

The *Swift* repeats a rumor that the insurgents had captured and tortured a number of priests. The British residents, at the time the *Swift* left, still remained in Manila, but the foreigners were taking refuge on the foreign shipping.

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HONG KONG, June 6.—The correspondent of the Associated Press at Manila, under date of June 2, says: "I have traversed the whole region of fighting during the last three days, in spite of the prohibition. I found the insurgents strongly posted at Caloccan, eight miles north of Manila, and at Bacoor, the same distance south.

"To the east I found nothing in the way of insurgent intrenchments. The Spaniards hold the whole Pasig river (which falls into the bay immediately below the town of Manila) to the lagoon. The two sections of the insurgent forces signal their movements with fire balloons.

"To the northward the rising is general, and the Spaniards are few. The railway has been cut in several places and the English overseers have been warned off.

"To the southward there has been fierce fighting on the Zapote river between Bacoor and Las Pinas. The biggest battle of the present campaign was fought last Tuesday (May 31). The insurgents attacked on the left branch of the Zapote, waded across amid a typhoon, stormed the banks for several miles along and carried the Spanish trenches with knives. Yesterday (June 1) they tried the right branch of the Zapote but failed. The Spaniards employed artillery all day but no casualties are reported. To-day there have been only ineffective skirmishes.

"The country is densely wooded and swampy. Both parties shoot aimlessly. I got in the middle of the firing but nobody was hurt. Nothing was visible in the tremendous fusillade and I believe nobody knew what he was shooting at. Both sides were 'duffers.' The insurgents, however, are excellent in a melee.

"The Spaniards say they were victorious yesterday, but that they cannot follow up the victory and annihilate the rebels because of the American warships at Cavite. Moreover they say it is necessary to save their energies for the American troops. Meanwhile, the vicinity of Manila is an impenetrable network of ambushes."

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MANILA, May 31, via Hong Kong, June 6.—The Spanish outposts have been driven in all along the line, simultaneously and with great slaughter. It is said that over a thousand have been killed. There has been fierce hand to hand fighting for seventy hours, despite the typhoon which is raging.

To-day the insurgents hold Malabon, Tharlac and Bacoor. They are now attacking Santa Mesa and Molate, the suburbs of the city, which is completely encircled for a distance of seven miles.

A native regiment under Col. Aguinaldo, cousin of the insurgent leader, yesterday joined the insurgents. The governor of Manila has issued a despairing proclamation begging the insurgents to come to terms, and meanwhile he is arranging to remove all the Spanish population inside the old walled city. He is filling the moats, testing the drawbridges and placing strong guards in the principal streets and artillery along the walls. All the other troops are camping in the suburbs. The weather is terrific.

I visited Cavite without the Spaniards knowing it and found there 197 wounded and fifty-six prisoners, among the latter six Spanish officers, the others natives. All were well treated.

Chief Aguinaldo in the course of an interview has said that the insurgents are eager to rush upon Manila forthwith, but that Admiral Dewey refuses to allow "hordes of passionate semi-savages to storm a civilized metropolis."

Admiral Dewey intends to await the arrival of the American troops. In the meantime, the insurgents have been forbidden to cross the Maleta river, seven miles south of Manila; otherwise the Petrel will be stationed there to bombard them.

The volunteers smelt powder yesterday. An officer was killed and three others were wounded. The rest retired rapidly. One German resident has enlisted with the volunteers.

Many natives will try to secure the large reward the government has offered for the capture of the insurgent chief, Aguinaldo, dead or alive. Already several of the insurgent officers have been assassinated.

country. The department will do everything possible to comply with the desire of Mrs. Gridley.

DISASTROUS WRECK

On the B. & O. at Cairo, W. Va.—Engineer Hannaway Instantly Killed.

CAIRO, W. Va., June 6.—A disastrous railroad wreck occurred near here this evening about 7:45 o'clock. The east bound express and passenger train No. 4 was thrown from the track by an obstruction of stones which it is said were placed on the rails by some small boys.

Fireman Griffin jumped from the engine and saved his life. Engineer James Hannaway, of Grafton, who remained on his engine, was almost instantly killed.

Two tramps who were stealing a ride were probably fatally hurt, one having a leg cut off and the other being terribly crushed. None of the passengers or mail clerks or express messengers was injured.

Harrity is Honored.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—J. M. Guffey has been made the representative of the state of Pennsylvania on the National Democratic committee, to succeed Hon. William F. Harrity. Messrs. Harrity and Guffey were notified of the change by Senator Jones, of Arkansas, who is chairman of the committee. The substitution of Mr. Guffey's name is the result of a poll of the national committee, made through the mail by Chairman Jones.

OWEN'S TRIAL PROGRESSING.

In Exciting Incident Yesterday was the Attempt of the Prosecution to Introduce Certain Letters Alleged to Have Been Written by Mrs. Atkinson to R. M. Owen—Court Refuses to Allow Their Introduction.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

GLENNVILLE, W. Va., June 6.—The re-indictment of Mrs. Atkinson in no way affected the progress of the case against Owen. An exciting incident of to-day's proceedings was the introduction of witness R. M. Owen for the state. Owen, who is a resident of Pittsburgh, was handed and identified eleven letters, which he said he had received on various dates from Mrs. Atkinson. With this verification of the letters the state completed the examination-in-chief of this witness and was about to offer the letters. The defense objected and proceeded to subject the witness to a rigid cross-examination, showing that the attorneys for the defense has some knowledge of the character of the letters. On this cross-examination the witness said he had not amputation of the Camden heirs for \$3,000, and had not received any other sum of money for them from any one representing the prosecution, but it was brought out that the witness had offered to return the letters to Mrs. Atkinson and keep out of the way for \$2,500. On redirect examination, the witness stated that he had been visited in Pittsburgh by Mr. McGary, one of the attorneys for the defense, who represented that he was C. M. Bennett, prosecuting attorney of Gilmer county, and advised witness that his evidence in this case was not material, and that his offer to sell the letters to Mrs. Camden would bar his evidence in the courts of West Virginia.

Being further examined, the witness declared he had been arrested by one S. T. Hooten, an alleged postoffice inspector at Pittsburgh, at the instance, as witness understood, of Mrs. Myra H. Atkinson, and he had finally been released without any of the formalities of law.

Witness stated that when he was arrested Hooten was accompanied by a small man wearing glasses, who was introduced as Mr. Jones. In response to questions witness could not identify Jones as being a representative of the defense. The defense objected to the reading of the letters to the jury. The objection was argued and the court held that the state had not laid a sufficient foundation to admit of the letters going in as evidence, and ruled that they could not go in unless the state could establish the fact that they were acts in a conspiracy in which defendant Owens was a conspirator. Under this ruling the letters may yet go in, and they are awaited with interest. The case is being hotly contested and every point raised, technical or otherwise, is fought through to a finish.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Classday Exercises of the Seniors—New Warden of Episcopal Hall.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., June 6.—The feature of the commencement exercises at the West Virginia University to-day was the class day exercises of the seniors. It was the first class day of the seniors in years, and was intended to take the place of the commencement day orations. The seniors aimed to make the occasion like that of the Oxford and Cambridge class days, where the chief thing is to make sport of the professors and each other. They succeeded admirably, and from start to finish the audience was kept in an uproar at the expense of the good natured professors.

B. M. Laughhead, the president of the class, presided. The participants were E. Forrest Goodwin, the historian of the class; J. Frank Nelson, poet; A. Lee Post, orator; Friend E. Clark, prophet; Miss Nellie Moreland wrote the will of the class, and Roy Reger presented the gifts, which consisted chiefly of bouquets of weeds sent in by the juniors.

Between laughs Miss Hayes played a piano solo, and Miss Howe and Miss Hayes a piano duet.

It was announced to-day that Bishop Peterkin, of the Episcopal diocese of West Virginia, has appointed Rev. Thos. E. Wincoff, of Chapel Hill, North Carolina, to be warden of the Episcopal hall for students at the University, and rector of Trinity Episcopal church here, in the place of Rev. James Shearin, who resigned the work. Mr. Wincoff has made a reputation of this work as warden of the Episcopal hall at the University of North Carolina.

In the competitive drill for the honor of carrying the colors next year, between companies A and B of the cadet corps, which took place on the athletic grounds this morning, company B, of which Roy Reger is captain, won the honor.

Monroe Solid for Danford.

Special Correspondence of Intelligencer.

WOODSFIELD, O., June 5.—The Republican committee of Monroe county met at this place yesterday, and after calling a mass convention for August 20 to nominate a county ticket, named the following delegates and alternates for the state convention:

Thomas B. Rouse, C. Thomson and O. M. Greenback, delegates. W. H. Fowler, H. H. Turner and John G. Distler, alternates.

They were instructed to support administration candidates for state offices and to stand firmly with McKinley and Hanna in all things.

Dixon Won Over Santry.

NEW YORK, June 6.—George Dixon, the hardy colored boxer, gained a well earned decision over Eddie Santry, of Chicago, in the arena of the Lenox Athletic Club here to-night. They fought twenty very clean and scientific rounds and Santry proved himself to be a clever ring general. The western boy's defensive work was admired by everybody present, as he was very shifty and cleverly blocked many of Dixon's forceful leads. Both were comparatively fresh when the twentieth round broke, and the decision of Referee Charley White, while not giving general satisfaction was a just one.

Kid McCoy was at the ringside and informed matchmaker O'Rourke that he had injured one of his legs while training. O'Rourke said the McCoy-Choynecki bout, which was to take place before this club, on the 27th of this month, would have to be postponed, in consequence, and a bout between Dixon and Ben Jordan, of Brooklyn, would be substituted. McCoy and O'Rourke will meet Choynecki's representatives to-morrow when another date will be arranged for the men to box.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia; fair; light easterly winds.

For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, generally fair; light variable winds.

Local Temperatures.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schaefer, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. 68 12 p. m. 80
9 a. m. 75 7 p. m. 83
10 a. m. 78 11 p. m. 85

Weather—Fair.